BUSINESS NOTICES.

Excelsior Spring Fushion for Gentle

HATS! HATS!! HATS!! No POFFERY!!!-The subscriber continues to manufacture as good an article or the price, as can be purchased at any other establishment in the City. One price, J. W. KELLOGG, No. 128 Canalest.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS-SPRING PATTERN. Bird, corner Pine and Nassuests. will introduce the Spring Style on Tuesday, March I. The new pattern is offered to our customers and the public as in all respects of intrinsic excellence of materials and of beautiful outlines and proportions.

Bird, corner Pine and Nassuests

Spring has been inaugurated at Genin's by the production of a hat which seems as if the Genius of the Sesson had presided over its design and manufacture. It is so light, so proposed over its design and manufacture. A demand which all the resources of the establishment can barely keep up with, tells the story of its popularity better than an advertisement. It only resembles fromer fabrics from the same source in one particular—the order remains fixed at the old mark—St.

Grann, 214 Broadway.

Opposite St. Paul's.

When you are all dressed up, in your best cost, pants, hoots, &c., still without a nice Hat you cannot appear to advantage. Now, if you want a new Hat, FREEMAN, the Hatter, No 99 Fulton-st, has his beautiful Spring Style ready, and for \$3 50 you can buy his best Hat, and his Hat for \$3 is abead of any that can be found. Call and judge yourself. FREEMAN, 99 Fulton-st., near Gold

Ksox. No. 128 Fultos-sr.-To say that KNOX, NO. 125 FULTON-ST.—10 say that Knox's Hats were popular, elegant, and esteemed, would be to tell an old story. The tune of the "Old Folks at Home." is not better known than that of "the fine Haze of Knox." "Uncle Tom's Cabin." is mere log compared with Mr. K.'s store, No. 128 Fulton-st., and old Tom himself can hardly claim our sympathy when there is one of those Hats within sight. As Mr. Musty says, a Borie column isn't a circumstance to a K. beaver. For elegance, style, or cheapers, they are unrivalled, and from the go-shed nature of their manufacture we can usely say that they will keep at most compicuous distance before all other beavers in beaverdom, in the race for public patronage. Step up to Mr. Knox's store, ye hatless, and become handsome, hatted, and happy.

HATS THAT ARE TRULY ELEGANT .- The HATS THAT ARE IRULY PALEGAST.—Interpretable Hatters spring styles of Hats, (we are warranted in asserting,) combine to a greater degree than any other yet issued, the most important characteristics of a perfect Hat, viz. elegance of style, richness of materials and elegance of workmanship. The Peoples Hatters are practical mechanics, fully up with this practical age. Standard prices, 44 and 43. HAT FINISHERS UNION, No. 11 Parknow, opposite the Astor House.

THE PRESCOTT HAT STORE .- The poet says THE PRESCOTT HAT STORE.—The poet says "there's nothing so becoming a man as modest bearing and humshity." but in our opinion there is nothing so becoming a man as an elegabily made hat. It is the crowning glory of the tollette, the finishing touch, and let a person be dressed ever so moth a la mode, if he wears an indifferently made or badly shaped hat, his appearance is destroyed completely. The hatter must be an artist and have an eye to the beautiful, as well as perfect mechanical knowledge, in order to put the finishing touch aport the external covering of the lords of creation. There is one pusce where gentlement can be sure of securing the desideratum of a hat perfectly comme if fact, and that is at the Prescott Hat Store, in the Prescott Homes, corner of Spring-st, and Broadway, opposite the Collamose Hoese.

Hatting, as carried on by Espenscheid, is very successful. He is a complete marter in his business, and he Hate of the Spring Style command the approval and admiration of gentlemen of raste and fashion in dress. This superb fabric is sold for \$3.50, and it is admirted by all to be superior to any Hat seld in town for \$4. The store is No. 107 Nassan-st., corner of Ann.

H. L. FOSTER'S Fashionable Clothing Establishment No. 27 Courtlandt at., is a desirable place to purchase Clothing of every variety, where the buying public can, at all times, find a full supply of ready made up from the best materials and by the best workmen. A large stock of winter clothing which will be sold at very low prices.

City Ladies, or Ladies visiting the city can find at Miller's in Canal-st., every article that can possibly be wished for in the shape of Gaiters. Slippers, Tyes and Toilet Slippers, for themselves or children, as good in quality and as low in price as at any store in New-York. Remember Miller's, No. 134 Canal-st.

The "Composite Iron Railing" made by the Atlantic Railing Works, Combines great beauty, strength and cheapness. It is a Wrought from Framework, connected by Ornamental Cast Iron Tea, meited on and around the structure itself. It may be made light and araceful like the Wire Railing, or heavy and solid like the Cast Iron.

Railings for steps, streets, offices, cemeteries, &c. Also Verandahs, Balconies, &c., for sale by George Foster, Wo. 306 Broadway, corner of Waiker-st., who is the only one authorized to sell this description of Railing.

DAGUERREOTYPE LIKENESSES TAKEN AS WELL IN CLOUDY AND BETTER IN FAIR WEATHER.—Although pictures can be taken by PAGE'S markmoth window
as well in dark or cloudy weather, yet fair weather is the
best for children, as we can then produce a picture in the
short space of four seconds.

Likenesses of deceased persons and invalids taken at their
C. O. PAGE.

C. G Pack, Daguerreian Artist, corner 8th sv. and 14th st.

Gentlemen residing in New-York, and those visiting the city, should buy their Shirts at the Mechanics Shirt Store, No. 300 Grand-st., because they are sure to be fitted, and they will get a good article at a very low price: two very important considerations.

I "" To err is human," we are told; but Sxed principles, properly applied, never err. The rules for cutting shirts observed at Okers's papular establishment, No. 1 Astor House, render a mistake in the fit impossible; and the result is that none are returned—none complained of.

SPLENDED CARPETINGS FOR SPRING SALES, 1833 - SMITH & LOUNDERRY, No. 448 Pearlest, are now receiving in store, per late arrivals, a large stock of velvet, topestry, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpetings of chain delegant designs, which, having been purchased previous to the recent salvances in prices, they are enabled to offer at very great inducements. LP CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE AND

BEAUTIFIER has become a fixed fact in the history of the toilet. That it preserves, strengthens, glosses, and increases the volume of the hair, no human being who has treed it will venture to doubt. Sold by Christanone, 6 Aster House.

To MANUFACTURERS OF CLOTHING .- There is no possible investment of money which, in your business will produce a tenth part of the prost that Sixger's Sew ing Machines will effect. Call and examine the machines and their work. Office, No. 258 Brondway.

Housekeepers. Attention!-Furnishing. Toy and Fancy Bazaar, large Basement Store, No. 123 Canal at. Almost every article of utility, embellishment or amuse ment always kept on hand. Call and examine. J. Kellogo

L. Howe, No. 438 Pearl-st., are now prepared with a very extensive assortment of rich Cabinet Furniture, well and fishionably made, comprising Rosewood Matosany, and Enamel, psinted in suites, to which the attention of purchasers is respectfully invited. Don't mistake the number, 436 Pearl-st.

WINDOW SHADES .- Best assortment in the WINDOW SHADES.—Best assortment in the world at Kelly & Fractuson's, Nos. 224 Broadway and 54 Read at. Dealers supplied from first hands. Shades warranted to stand any climate, and sold lower than at any other establishment. N. B.—Store, Charich, and other large Shades painted and lettered, to order, in superior styles.

Housekeepers and all others in want of Bedding Bedsteads, &c., would do well to call at M. Wit-LARD's old established Warerooms, No. 156 Chathames,, corner of Malberry-st., where may be found the largest as-sortment of articles in his line ever offered to the public.

LOOKING-GLASS WAREHOUSE.-1853.-Looking Glasses at reduced prices.—Richards Kindsland, No. 38 Courtland: st. The trade supplied with Frames, &c., in composition state. Factory No. 185 Duane-et., New-York.

IP Beads, of every description, for sale by
M. P. Brown.
No. 18: Pearlet.
New-York.

By Letters Patent Secured in 1849.—
Pulverracher's Patent Hydro Electric Voltair Chains, constructed to be worn under the garmenta are the most wonderful discovery in medicine and electricity of the present day. They relieve, without pain or shock, instantaneously, acute nervous pains, such as head, ear and tooth ache, rheumatic pains, its dolorana, &c., and by their mild but continuous and perceptible action on the body, diseases of vears' standing, such as gout, local paralysis, tervous complaints, liver diseases, &c. disappear, as if by a mirade; they have been applied with the greatest success in all those dreafful diseases in children, commonly called convulsions, as also in cases of techning under difficulties and disorders of the bowels. They precipitate metals from their solutions, decompose water, deflect the magnetic needle, in short, show all the phenomenon of a powerful voltate pile. The instruments producing these effects weigh about two onness, can be folded up in a pocket-book, are always ready for instantaneous use, and will has a man his libetime, granding himself, family and friends, &c. against that number of diseases and complaints in which mild streaming electricity is a percent) safe, certain, and wonderful speedy remedy. The price of a complete chain is from \$1 to \$5 \cdot batteries, \$10 to \$25 \cdot s.

Incredible as may seem the above facts, any person can easily convince himself beforeband, at the depot of their truit. The importance of the invention has been achieved and the chains have been applied with great success in the medical colleges, the City, Bellewae, and Ward's lained Mospitals, Brooklyn City Hospital, &c.; in Europe, by the Academus Nationale de Medican at Parts; by the Imperial Facuity at Visums; by the Royal Faculty at Berha, and other acientific institutions of the highest order, including the principal hospitals in Europe.

The proprietors are in possession of testimonials so the mane effect, from all the above institutions in America and Europe, as well as of the mos By LETTERS PATENT SECURED IN 1849 .-

FF Fewers & Wells, Phrenologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall, No. 131 Nassau-et., New-York, and No. 142 Washington-st., Boston.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF REAL LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Our residers will please action that ANTHONY L. BLEECKER willself at public suction This Day, the 5th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchantz Exchange, 3 houses and toots on 5th sto. at 5th and 5th-sts., near 5th av. Referee sale of the 4 desirable building lots on the austh-sax corner of Henry and Retger-sts. It valuable building lots on 25th and 35th-sts, and on 7th av., including the south-sax corner of 7th-av. and 25th-st, 5 lots on 25th-st., near 6th-av; corner of 7th-av. and 25th-st.; 5 lots on 25th-st., near 6th-av; for fourier on the avenue. 2 lots on and next the portion of 4th and 5th-avs. and 11th, 112th, 114th and 115th sts.; 10ts on 133d-st, near oth-av; the house and lot No. 15 Laxlow-st. Executors sale of the houses and lot No. 23 Stanton-st. For maps describing the above property, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

We call the attention of all our readers, Let We call the attention of all our readers, and urge them to improve the opportunity now offered to get rid of the enormous rents charged by the landlords of this City, and procure a cheap and pleasant Homestead in the County and near the City, where bundreds are now estiling. This last opportunity should be embraced immediately, or it will be too late. See advertisement of Chas. Wood, headed "Escape from Enormous Rents."

TEAS .- The best assortment of fine Teas, will be found at the store of the Centon Tea Company, No. 125 Chathamet, between Pearl and Roosevelt, the loldest tas establishment in the City. We assure our readers that they can do better than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail. They have now no branch stores.

not only become celebrated for its wonderful achievements all over the United States, but its fame has reached the rolden shores of California, and even there changed Gray Hair to its primitive color, and created new and fresh heads of Hair among the delighted Californians. It is now the great specific for Hair, when decayed, or for baldness, and is accomplishing more than any preparation of the kind has ever done, in this or any other sae. It is sold at the Daylot No. 123 Chambers at, and by the principal Druggists of the city and country. VAN DECSEN'S Improved Wahpene, has

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSION LIQUID HAIR DYE.—This is not an article which the purchaser is required to take at venture, to be tested by tedious process at home. No risk is incurred. The desired change in color is effected in a few minutes by the inventor himself. The value of the article is proved by experiments before any one is expected to buy it. Frivate Rooms for applying the Dye at No. 5 Astor House, where it is for sale, as well as by Druggists.

W. H. DISBROW'S RIDING SCHOOL, No. 20 4th-av.—Hours for Ladies, from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M. Hour, for Gentlemen, from 3 to 6, and 7 to 9 P. M. Ladies wishing to ride or take lessons at this establishment must be introduced by some one known to the Proprietor.

WORMS.—As this is the season of the year when worms are most formidable among children, the proprietors of McLane's Vermittee be gleave to call the attention of parents to its virtues for the expelling of these amonying and often fatal enemies of children. It was invested by a physicism of great experience in Virginia, who, after having used it for several years in his own practice, and found its success to universal, was induced at fast to offer it to the public as a cheep but certain and excellent medicine. It has since become justly popular throughout the United States as the most efficient Vermifuge ever known, and the demand has been steadily on the licrosas since its first introduction to the public. This great Worm Specific may be had in New York wholessie and retail at C. V. Click-ENER & Co., No. 21 Barelay-st, and Boyp & Paut, No. 49 Courtlandtest. Sold also by all the principal Druggists. Worms .- As this is the season of the year

Better late than never, is the arrival at TUTLE'S Emporium, No. 345 Broadway, of those beautiful and cheap Work-boxes, so long expected. They are fresh from the best manufactories of England, and cannot fail to please everybody, both as to quality and price. A neater, better or cheaper box, was never before seen in this market. If you care for a choice, you must call immediately. Remember the No., 345 Broadway.

brown stone House, on the north side of 23d-st, between 6th and 7th-ave. Price \$13,500. Also, I Lot 25 by 100, pleasantly situated on 24th-st, near Broadway and Madison-square. Price 4,500. Inquire of J. B. Mittler, No. 124 Canal st. AT PRIVATE SALE.-The elegant four-story

GAS FIXTURES! GAS FIXTURES!!-Of beautiful design and workmanship, and 20 per cent cheaper than any other house in the city, will be found at the manufacto-ry and warerooms of James G. Morrer, No. 119 and 121 Frince-st; a large assortment of new patterns at wholesale and retail. N. B.—Gas pipes laid in churches, stores and and retail. N. B.-private dwellings.

Washing Made Easy.—We take pleasure in stating to house keepers, (and we do it on the authority of several ladies who have tried it.) that Burwith. Soas is the best article ever offered in the market for washing clothes of all kinds, saving a great amount of labor, and done the work more thoroughly, as well giving a clearer doing the work more thoroughly, as well giving a clearer and whiter exterior. For sale by Alero & Brothers, No. 156 Bowery, New-York, and Stephen Sutton, No. 154 Fultoner, Brooklyn.

SPRING BOOTS AND GAITERS.—Persons about getting Boots and Shoes for spring wear, had better step into Waykins's, No. 114 Fulton-st, and get posted up as to the latest styles. At his extensive establishment can be found the largest assertment in the United States.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1853.

To Advertisements for The Tribuse of Monday ought to be sent in before 9 o'clock on Saturday evening.

For Europe.

The U. S. Mail steamship Arctic, Capt. Luce, will leave this port TO-DAY, at noon, for Liverpool. The Semi-Weekly Tribune, containing all the test news, can be had at the Desk, This Morning, in

wrappers, ready for mailing. The Tribune for California. The Tribune for California, Oregon and the

wich Islands. It will contain a summary of all the Latest Foreign and Domestic News since the sailing of the last steamer; Money and Market Reports, Marriages and Deaths. Also,

The Closing Scenes of Congress, The Business Done this Session,

The Inauguration, The President's Address,

Telegraphic News from all parts of the country, &c. Single copies in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at the Dosk This Morning. Price 6 cents.

To Correspondents.-We decline all communications in defense of Mrs. E. OAKES SMITH against certain Editorial strictures in our columns, save only that of Mrs. Smith herself, which has been for some days awaiting a chance to appear. Mrs. S is perfectly competent to make her own defense, and has done it thoroughly.

Congress.-The two Houses closed up the business of the 32d Congress at noon, and ad journed sine die. A few minutes later the Senate was again called to order by the Secretary for the first sitting of the usual quadrennial Extra Session. After prayer, Mr. Cass, as the old est Senator took the chair, and on motion of Mr. Badger administered the oath of office to fifteen new Senators. Mr. Atchison was chosen president pro tempore; after which followed the inaugural ceremonies. These being completed, the Senate fixed noon as the future hour of meeting, and adjourned to Monday.

LEGISLATURE .- Its proceedings contain hardly anything of general interest, its business being mostly of a private nature.

NEW POLICE BILL .- We publish this, mornng, a bill to reorganize the Police Department of this City, proposed as a substitute for the defective and unconstitutional one now before the Legislature. The one in this paper has been prepared by gentlemen of great experience, sterling integrity, and ardent desire for such a change as will be really beneficial to the City. We have given the paper a rapid examination, and find it, if not all we could have wished, a great improvement upon any existing or proposed system. The establishment of an Elective Board of Commissioners will rescue the department from the political traces of the Common Council. The election of the Chief is also proposed, and will meet with favor. We should rather have seen a section, compelling the Police, when on regular patrol duty, to wear an easily-recognized uniform: the Captains, Lieutenants, and a reasonable detective force to be exempt from such rule. The thorough exploration and recording of suspicious and illegal places is a good feature. The section directing persons arrested without warrants to be forthwith brought before a magistrate, will further the ends of justice, and prevent the too common outrage of getting a man arrested, keeping him in prison over night, and then failing to show cause in the morning. We commend the bill to the Legislature, and the

The telegraph brings us the result of the Congressional Election in South Carolina. We see no Free-Soilers among them, or Anti-Slavery Whigs.

THE PRESIDENT'S INAUGERAL.

Sawarrow sow was conqueror—a match
For Timour or the Zenatius in his trade:
While mosques and streets, beneath its eyes, the thatch,
Blatted, and the cannou's roar was scarce along it,
With bloody hands, he wrote his first dispatch,
And here exactly follow what he was care
"Ginry to God and to the Empress!" (Process
Eternal! such names mingled!) "Brand! sures!"
Brand—Don Jann.

Franklin Pierce is now President, not in prospect, but in fact, and has taken possession of the White House. His Inaugural Address will be generally read. Would that it might as widely be read carefully and thoughtfully!

We belong to that large portion of the American People to whom he (in common parlance) "owes nothing." He cannot disappoint us, except by ruling firmly, wisely, nobly. We cannot fairly complain even of what seems to us very bad in his Inaugural, for his past career had prepared us to expect it. Those who will be pained have no right to be surprised by it.

Yet we must say that there is much in this Inaugural which seems to us not only wrong but maladroit. We think even the opening allusion to his late bereavement unhappily placed in juxta-position with much that is embodied in the same document. The Unionism would do very well by itself, but it rides awkwardly in the same vehicle with his frank avowals of his determination to apply the bowstring relentlessly to the Fillmore office-holders, who are in the main as zealous Unionsavers as he is. So the Non-Interference portion of the Inaugural would read much better in a paper which did not so significantly aver that "the acquisition of certain possessions, not within our jurisdiction, eminently important for our protection," &c. &c. What is the use of telling the world how honorable, peaceful and well-behaved we are, if we at the same time tell them that they have possessions which we need, and in due time will have, somehow? Who does not see that our professions and self-praises are completely nullified by our bravado ?

But on another point the new President is still more glaring in his self-exposure. That he should glorify our freedom, our " broad and intelligent comprehension of rights," our fulfillment of our "highest duty to suffering Humanity," our radiant example, so cheering to " the oppressed throughout the world," &c. &c., is very fair Buncombe, and would pass by itself without provoking criticism. But that he who indulges in this sort of " highfaluting" should proceed in the self-same document to glorify slave-hunting as a patriotic duty - to denounce a consistent devotion to Human Liberty as the offspring of feverish ambition or of morbid enthusiasm"and to cheer on in every manner the bloodhounds baying on the track of the hunted fugitive, guilty of a dark skin and an honest desire to work for his own wife and children rather than a master's-and, finally, to mix all this up with "humble dependence on God," " our prosperity under Providence," &c. &c .- this seems to us a medley quite as incongruous as Suwarrow's and not less audacious. "Father," said a frank boy, whose sense of propriety had been shocked by the parental admixture of supplications and execrations, "I wish you would either quit praying or swearing-I don't mind which."

CITY REFORM MEETING.

Our City is fearfully misgoverned and despoiled, and Corruption has been growing worse and worse for years, mainly because her sub-We shall issue THIS MORNING stantial citizens, who do her work, accumulate her wealth, and don't want to make money out of politics, have too generally neglected or slighted their public duties. Every citizen is under a moral obligation to do his fair share toward securing upright and capable rulers and magistrates and holding them to a strict and wholesome accountability; yet a majority of our thrifty, comfortable citizens have shamefully repudiated that duty. Some of them have not even voted half the time; others have barely voted, leaving to the contract-jobbers, office-seekers, grog-shop keepers and hireling rowdies the substantial control of our Elections. At length, they seem to have discovered that this line of conduct won't answer -that for every dollar they have put in their vaults by neglecting their public duties they are called upon for twenty to fifty in the shape of excessive taxes and consequent high rents. Hereupena good many of them have resolved to do better in future, and will unite with others this evening at Metropolitan Hall to devise the ways and means of putting their good resolves into execution.

We heartily wish them success in their undertaking-but to that success it is essential that they should not underrate the magnitude of the task they have undertaken. God speed speed you gentlemen! in the great and necessary work of City Reform! but bear in mind that no tinkering of the Charter nor creation of new offices to act as checks on old ones can permanently avail, unless you have faithfully resolved to do your duty henceforth in selecting fit candidates and supporting them zealously at the polls. So long as Bruiser Dodson and Mose Fogson and Jake Worthless, are permitted to earn \$50 to \$500 each by "putting through" this or that charter ticket in your ward, while you are busy in your stores, your offices, your banks, &c., you will have corrupt, bad, rapacious rulers, in spite of your spasmodic indignation. Watch the course of events, and see whether we are right or wrong!

Gentlemen City Reformers! let us see how von turn out to-night! the size and spirit of your meeting will go far to determine whether this effort is to lead to any result, or is to end in smoke, as so many have done before it. Let us see if you will stand long enough to be counted!

MASSACHUSETTS holds her election for Members of the Constitutional Convention on Monday. We hope wise, upright, liberal, enlightened men will be chosen, who will decree that People shall be represented in either branch of the Legislature by members chosen from single districts, as nearly as may be equal

CONGRESS WOUND UP.

We have something more to say of the general and final doings of the late Congress, but, our columns being excessively crowded, we will wait until we can ascertain more clearly what they were

-The Civil and Diplomatic, Army, Naval. Indian Ocean Mail, Census Printing, Light-House, Deficiency, and Post-Office Appropriation bills certainly passed. Some meritorious and many more plundering items have gone through as 'riders' on these bills. We believe the proposed increase of salary to the Vice-President and Members of the Cabinet was defeated, but fear the large increase of pay to sundry Foreign Ministers has got through. But it was the merest chance whether a proposition involving one expenditure of Half a Million or so for the benefit of some jobber should pass or be defeated. The House finally passed without reading, on the report of a Committee of Conference, heavy items which it had repeatedly voted down by large majorities after the fullest deliberation. Many members did not and could not know what they were voting upon when they were emptying the Treasury of Million after Million. And all this flagrant wrong was caused by a gross neglect of duty and squandering of time in both Houses through the first two months of the Session, leaving nearly all its business to be crowded into the last three weeks-not to speak of the eighty or ninety Members who have drawn full pay and not spent a full week in their seats during the winter. Shall there ever be an end of this?

The Homestead, Bennett's Land Distribution, Pacific Railroad, Navy Reorganization, French Spoliation and other important bills, failed for want of time for consideration. The remission of Duties on imported Railroad Iron. and various other mischievous projects, also died the death. The Session was protracted to a later hour on the 4th than any that had preceded it-at least for many years.

-And so good bye to the XXXIId Congress May we not soon look upon its like again! Though, indeed, it is possible to go farther and fare worse.

How the Maine Law Works-Views of an Adversary.

It is so seldom that we can coax an opponent of the Maine Law into a discussion of its practical working, that we must make the most of every condescension to do so. Here is one:

MACHIAS, Me., Feb. 17, 1853.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune: Noticing an article in your paper of the 14th, Pconcluded I would write you a few lines, showing you how the Maine Law works in this part of the State, &c. To the Maine Law works the right law, and the law that should be upheld and will be upheld, is something which will take more than words to accomplish or to prove that it will be so. All persons will not obey the Laws of the States or of the United States, unless it, suits their tastes, and yet no Law can suit every one. For an officer to search a house for stolen goods is another thing than to search it for Liquor. I am not pleading for the remseller, but my intention is to find out, if possible, why a man has not a right, and a perfect right, to sell what he likes as long as he disturbs no one, or rather why thair right should be denied him. Stolen goods are obtained dishonestly. Liquor, which is bought of Licroned stallers, is obtained konestly. Why is it not as Constitutional to prohibit the sale of Tobacco as of Liquor? The drunkerd goes from the grog-shop to his family. He beats his wife and children. Here is the place to carb the nuisance, Liquor. The wife will not complain. Christians, may I ask you whose duty it is to look out for the comfort of others! If such a Law as the Maine Law could be in action Constitutionally, I would agree with it; but if a Law like that is right, what is there to prevent Government, if they choose, from making a Law as a conductor of medicines. There is no dauger of assert that the Maine Law is the right law, and the law

with it; but if a Law like that is right, what is there to prevent Government, if they choose, from making a Law to probably the sale of sandairans. There is no danger of it: But could they not do it?

Where it is submitted to the People, well and good. Is metrajing from my object, and shall only mention one or two instances where the Maine Law works any way but the right way. In conversation with some of the voters for the Law in Eastport, they stated as their opinion, that there was more drinking in that town than before the Law went into effect. They had seen boys from 14 to 16 years old drink in the streets from bottles they carried in their pockets. In this place, a man was taken up during the past year and fined for selling this poison. Shortly afterward, one of the complainant's barns, with a stock of hay, was burned. This gentleman afterward said he thought the rumseller knew who did to not one day told him so, when he was struck by the afterward said he thought the rumseller knew who did
it, and one day told him so; when he was struck by the
rumseller and fined ear pollia. The same person
says be has nineteen barrels of Rum in his cellar, and
deres any one to touch it, in consequence of the decision
of the U.S. Court in Rhode Island. This rum has been
taken once, and he obtained it again on account of a
defect in the warrant. Those who want it, will have
Liquer. Why not let them have it, and keep those who
drink it from disturbing and injuring the peace of others?
Should not a man have a right to drink and sell what he
sees let to? It will keep men from drinking so much as
they do at present, and from breaking the law; for they
know they will not be punished.

Very Respectfully, your bumble servit,
Remarks.

The above is an argument against the Maine Law rerbatim as it reached us, and quite as good as the average on that side. The writer's main positions are:

1. Liquor Prohibition is unconstitutional. 2. If it were constitutional, it would be an excellent thing.

3. It don't stop any one's drinking, but incites many to drink more than they otherwise

4. The true course would be to let every one sell and drink liquor, and, when they get drunk, prevent or punish their abuse of their

5. But this is all moonshine, because their wives and children would never complain of their outrages, but rather strive to conceal

6. The Maine Law is not enforced in Maine : 7. But it is enforced, so that those who sell liquor have to keep it concealed: and even thus it sometimes gets seized, and then the complainant's barn is burnt.

Leaving these positions to confute each other, we proceed to remark:

1. Burning the barns or otherwise destreying the property of Temperance men is no new trick of their antagonists, but much older than the Maine Law. If more of our barns are burnt now, it is because we are more faithful to our duty and our laws more efficient.

2. The fact that liquor is slily sold and drank along the Eastern border of Maine, proves the Maine Law wrong exactly as the occasional robbery of a hen-roost proves that there ought to be no law against stealing fowls.

3. The pretense that as much Liquor is drunk under as prior to the Maine Law is confuted by the notorious fact that Distillers and Brewers are among the bitterest enemies of Prohibition, giving their time and money freely to prevent the enactment of laws like that of Maine. Now if Maine Laws did not diminish the market for their articles, but actually increased it, who can believe that they would lavish their money to resist that which was actually increasing their business?

4. S. A. J.'s constitutional difficulty about

realize thoroughly that Alcohol is a deadly, insidious poison. Now the sale of poisons is and always has been regulated by law, and man's perfect right to sell what he likes" therein denied and overruled. In short, the case is completely against our correspondent on every point made by him, and we should have taken the trouble of confuting him had he not been so kind as to relieve us by confuting himself.

STATE FINANCIERING.

The Evening Post doses the 'pensive publie' with Mr. Loomts's Financial projects, which it presents and commends as follows:

"The whole sum needed for the Canals and for the Administration of Government is thus \$1,588,000 Under the more accurate valuation of property, for which the Committee report a bill, the taxable property of the State will be assessed at, it is believed, from \$1.350,000,000 to \$1,400,000,000, on which a tax of one mill and two tenths will yield from \$1,610,000 to \$1,680,000.

mill and two tenths will yield from \$1,610,000 to \$1,680,000.

This is a larger amount of tax than was ever raised in this Share, and the Committee say, justly, it must all fall upon the real and personal property of citizens, and principally upon the former, if the House atheres to its determination, evinced in its vote on the resolutions of the Committee, not to make the Railread and Banking Corporations of the State partial sharers of the burden.

"A tax of 5½ per cent, upon the gross earnings of Railreads in the State would yield \$500,000, and a tax of 1½ per cent on Banking capital, would yield \$200,000. With these aids, the necessary general levy on property would be reduced to seven-tenths of a million.

"The reasons why the State has a special claim, in its mements of necessity, upon the contributions of Banking and Railread Corporations, are well put by the Committee. The Banks assume an attribute of sovereignty, in turnishing a circulating medium. The Railreadstake property at a valuation, by a law higher than that which protects the individual. The tax proposed is more equitable in its propositions, less onerous, and less injurious to trade and travel, so far as Railroads are concerned, than a re-levy of tells."

—If The Post had any confidence in its case, -If The Post had any confidence in its case.

low could it renture such representations as that we have placed in Italies! That statement clearly assumes that Banks and Radroads will bear no part of the new public burthen, unless a special tax is levied upon them. Yet the exact opposite is the truth, as all do know. A general Tax will not only fasten upon Banks and Railroads, but will bear far harder upon them than on other property. Let a citizen have \$5,000 invested in Land, \$5,000 in Mills and Machinery, \$5,000 in Bank stock, and \$5,000 in Railroad stock, and he will find the two latter reached by the Tax-bill quite as certainly and taxed at least as heavily as his Land, Buildings, &c. Banks and Railroads are taxable matters, and it is popular to assess them more heavily than farms, stores, &c. Then why should The Post represent them as only to be reached by special enactments?

But The Post urges that Banks and Railroads have "profitable franchises." We answer. Some of them have; others have not. To reimpose tolls or their equivalent on the Central Line of Railroads might be justified by the fact that they have been rendered eminently profitable by the State Canals, which have drawn most of the Commerce, Travel and Transportation of the State to their vicinity, and studded their whole course with cities and villages; which they have requited by drawing off a large amount of business from the Canals. They make large dividends, and can afford to pay tolls on their Freight. But to tax the Ogdensburgh, the Hudson and other unprefitable, non-paying Railroads, to enlarge our Canals, and so draw business not to but away from them, would be most unjust and oppressive. "Profitable franchises," you say the stockholders of these Roads obtained! No. Sir! they have expended many Millions of Dollars of their own money on enterprises which did not even promise to reimburse them, but which have immensely increased the value of the Lands and other Real Property in their vicinity, and its power to bear taxation. And now you propose to lighten the load on these, by doubling that imposed on the stockholders in these beneficent but unprofitable enterprises! It is most unjust, neighbor! and you ought to condemn it!

NEW-YORK ANTI-LIQUOR BILL.

The following is a synopsis of the provisions of the Liquor-sulling Prohibition bill reported to the Assembly of this State by Mr. P. W. Rose, of St. Lawrence, from a majority of the Select Committee on the subject:

The 1st and 2d sections allows every citizen of good character for sobriety, who is an elector, and who is not the keeper of, or interested in any house of public entertainment, or the keeper of, or interested in places of public amusement, to sell intoxicating liquors for purposes other than for a beverage, provided he shall file with the clerk of the county an undertaking executed by himself with two sufficient sureties, to be approved by the judge of the county, that he will not violate any provisions of the set, and pay all fines, damages and costs which may be imposed upon, or recorded against him, in any action civil or criminal. The sureties are required to justify in the sum of one thousand dollars each. The principal is required to make oath that he comes within the provision of the set and file the same.

The 3d section prescribes to whom, and for what purpose liquor may be sold. haracter for sobriety, who is an elector, and who is not

ose liquor may be sold.

The 4th and 5th sections prescribes the punishment of offences, and before what tribunal they shall be

The 6th section makes it the duty of certain officers prosecute. The 7th, 8th and 9th sections prescribe the manner of

doing it. The 10th to 18th, inclusive, apply to ferfeitures of of quor sold contrary to the act.

The 19th, 20th and 21st apply to the arrest of intox-rated persons, and ascertains who sold them their liquor, and the prosecution of such persons so selling.

The 23d section provides against malicious prosecu-

ons under the act. The 26th, 27th and 28th sections are in reference to

Actions to recover the value of liquor sold centrary to the provisions of the act.

The 29th, 30th and 31st sections give damages result-ing from the unlawful sale of intoxicating liquor, and for intoxicating, or causing others to become intoxicated, and enumerates those who shall have a right to prose-The 37th section provides for the punishment of false

rearing.

The 38th section extends the existing provisions of aw relative to misdemeanors and offenses to this act.

The 40th section defines what is meant by the word liquor." and "intoxicating liquor."
The other sections have reference generally to the de-alls & the bill, the fees, the time of its taking effect, &c.

Reconstruction of our City Wards.

By the bill submitted to the Assembly by Mr. B. T. Gilmore, the Wards of our City are to be divided as follows:

The 1st to the VIIIth Wards to remain unchanged The present XIVth, Ward to be the IXih Ward. The present Xi Ward to remain unchanged. The present XiIth Ward to be the Xith Ward. The present XIIth Ward to be the XIIth Ward. The present IXth Ward to be the XIIIth Ward. The present XVth Ward to be the XIIIth Ward. Southern half of the XVIIth Ward to be the XIVth. Half of the XVIIth Ward to be the XVth Ward. The present XIth Ward to be the XVIIth Ward. The present XVIIth Ward to be the XVIIth Ward. Southern half of XVIIIth Ward to be the XVIIIth. Northern half of XVIIIth Ward to be the XIXth. The XXth Ward to remain uncharged. The XXth Ward to remain unchanged. The present XIXth Ward to be the XXist Ward.

- This bill will be greatly objected to on the ground of its affecting the descriptions of property in deeds, mortgages, &c., as located in this or that Ward. We are not prepared Medicines will vanish whenever he comes to to say that it ought or ought not to pass.

The present XIIth Ward to be the XXIId Ward.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE bolds be Aung Election on Tuesday, when Members of the grees, a Governor, Legislature and aco County Officers are to be chosen. Wo ke the MAINE LAW will not be forgo

Consectiour.—The Democratic tion of the IIId District have nominat " Ho cher for Congress.

Legislating by Steam-Extra Pickings To. Capitol Doggery-Capt. Rynders, doc. WASHINGTON, Thursday, Murch 3, 1800

As I am writing, the House are under a very high pressure of steam, Noperales upon the Honorable Mr. Sweetner earlier in the session, when he gets up in ita greater "head" with a hat full of chips 194 a met of water, than all the rest of the members wegater, with tuns of coal. But under that generated by the employée of the body in their free grog shop have in the building. This is an evil only to be caras at the polls. Already, it costs the treasury perhaps a roll. per annum, though it is only designed to make the Honorable House of Representatives oblivion oaths of office, when the resolution to grant the extra compensation" is under consideration.

This resolution, under which an aggregate of \$ 1000 is galphanized from the treasury, donates an avenue of \$250 to every man and boy employed in the Capitol, including Clerks, Pages, Messengers, Mechanics and laborers. This "extra compensation" is - fagceur granted by the Honorable House to their servan. -for a consideration to the Honorable mem corded, of which I shall presently write more at

This batch of public servants, without this extra compensation, are the very best paid officials in the world. No other Government on the face of the corth pays its employees, in any branch of service, seek enormous rates for the same grades of daties per-formed. No other servants of the United Section Government, who perform like services, are paid within twenty per cent, of the rates received by these particular people. The members of Congress are well aware of these facts. Yet, after tearing passions into rage over peculations upon the treasury, occurring in the Executive Departments, at the heel of each succeeding session, this extra compensation resolution finds favor with the "two-thirds of the members present" whose votes are necessary to give it success. The reason for this paradox in the conduct for the House, is plain to observing men here, if not to these at a distance. It is found in the fact that to get members in a proper condition to indace them to betray their trust in this connection, these employees to the Capitol contribute, each of them, about five dollars, to furnish liquors "free gratis" to the members for a week before the session terminates.

Their free grog shop is kept in a House Committee room, wherein as much brandy, whisky and gin is at their service as their honorable throats can guzule. That is without taxing their honorable pockets for a penny; though the ultimate cost to the treasury is cortainly at a rate approaching that of the celebrated beverages of Cleopatra, in which, if history does not lia, pearls were dissolved.

earls were dissolved.

If this galphinism—the extra compensation to these parties, formed the only evil resulting from free doggery in the Capitol, it might be bearable. But the cuactmen of all the improper appropriations passed at the heel of a session are clearly traceable to the condition into which too many honorable members are brought by too frequent visits to that chamber above, in which the brain-stealing elements are doled out. I have never been a member of any temperance organization, and have been possessed with a strong prejudice against featurus characterizing the labors of such associations. Yet this evil, staring us who are here in the face, is bringing on me a settled conviction that it will be much more to the advantage of the country to have Congress legislate under the operation of the Maine Liquer Law, than under the influence of liquor thus furnished.

Isaiah Rynders is here, and is flourishing like a green bay tree. He has "papers" backing his application for the Marshalship of the Southern District of New York, signed by most of the Empire City's Delegates to the Legislature, by all the present Democratic members of your Common Council, and sil the members of the Empire Club! He brings his pigs to a very bad market, indeed. If no other man could be found to accept the post, Franklin Pierce would sooner let the Southern District of New-York go without an U. S. Marshal than appoint Mr. Isaiah Rynders. I speak from the card, owing well that his intention is to do nothing knowingly which will tend to the greater corruption of the already too corrupt politics of New-York City. It would have been wiser in Mr. Rynders to have procured a certificate of his integrity from the birds con fined in Sing Sing, than to come here, as he has done, with recommendations from the members of the Common Council of New York. Tommighen.

Municipal Elections.

RAVENNA, OHIO.

Mayor-Brown....136 Lyman......117 Maj.......41
A Recorder and Board of Trustees or Councilmen, were chosen. Party politics did not enter into the contest.

FREDERICK, ME. also chosen, but we have no political classification. Georgetown, D. C .- Henry Addison has

been reëlected Mayor. ALEXANDRIA.-The recent Charter Election resulted in a signal Whig triumph, the Whigs carrying all the City Officers. Seven out of the eight Al-

ermen are Whigs, and 14 of the 16 Councilmen. DUNDER, N. Y .- The Record makes no political classification of the Village Officers chosen. Wil-

liam C. Helywell, Clerk. SKENEATELES, N. Y .-- John D. Barrow chosen Village Clerk. No political contest for remain-

LOCKPORT, N. Y .- Independent ticket for Village Officers successful. The Whigs have elected one Constable and one Assessor. Collector a Demo-

> OSWEGO, N. Y.

Locofocolam has but a poor look for the control of the city government for some time to come.

The most exciting, and perhaps the most important feature of the election, was the contest upon the license question, in the election of Commissioners of Excise, under the law which passed the Legislature last week. The two political parties split up on this question, and the anti-license ticket prevailed by a majority of about 165. This declaive expression of the popular sentiment, shows that [Oswego is a Temperance city, and the result would seem to settle, at least for some time to come, the agitation of this long mooted subject.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

White BUFFALO, N. Y. un.....2,399 Cook Majority for Waldron, Democratic candidate for Justice of the Peace, 892. Three Whig, and two Democratic Aldermen have been elected, and two Whig, and three Democratic Supervisors. Council same as last year; 7 Whigs and 3 Democrats.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. Williams over all, 738. Board of Alderman, three Whigs and seventeen Democrats. Ten Democratic Supervisors. Four out of the Constables, Whig. Two City Reform School Commissioners elected out of twenty. Majority of Democratic candidates chosen to

the City Officers. In our notice of the Philadelphia Daily Register, a day or two since, our types made us say that Mr. Baily was the editor. It should have been William Birney, Esq.

The name of the Post-Office at Livingston, Livingston Co., Michigan, has been changed to Hamburg. Chas. G. Warner is Postmaster.

Navigation on the Pennsylvania Canal opened on the 3d inst.

Le Jefferson Davis is reported to have left

New Orleans for Washington on Sunday last.